

Morbidity and Mortality



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EPIDEMIOLOGIC NOTES AND REPORTS
HUMAN PLAGUE - New Mexico

Case 1
On July 18, a 15-year-old boy who lives near Pecos, San Miguel County, had onset of fever, malaise, and diaphoresis. On July 19 he experienced pain in his left groin and went to a hospital emergency room; he had a temperature of 104.4°F, but other findings were normal. He was given antipyretics and tetracycline 250 mg 4 times a day and sent home. From July 20 through July 25 he stayed at home but experienced persistent pain in the left groin and was febrile despite the tetracycline therapy. On July 26 he was admitted to a hospital with the chief complaints of severe bitemporal headache and vomiting. Examination revealed a temperature of 100.4°F, which later rose to 104.6°F, and mild nuchal rigidity. A lumbar puncture revealed 1,790 white blood

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cells/mm³ with 80% polymorphonuclear leukocytes and a CSF glucose of 41 mg/100 ml; gram-negative rods were seen in the spinal fluid. The patient was given intravenous ampicillin 1 gm every 8 hours, and by July 30 he was afebrile and appeared well. However, organisms resembling *Yersina pestis* were isolated from the spinal fluid, and the attending physician added tetracycline 500 mg 4 times a day to the patient's

TABLE I. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES
(Cumulative totals include revised and delayed reports through previous weeks)

DISEASE	33rd WEEK ENDING		MEDIAN 1970-1974	CUMULATIVE, FIRST 33 WEEKS		
	August 16, 1975	August 17, 1974		August 16, 1975	August 17, 1974	MEDIAN 1970-1974
Aseptic meningitis	117	122	228	1,710	1,617	2,196
Brucellosis	3	2	5	145	103	113
Chickenpox	341	381	---	115,920	98,672	---
Diphtheria	1	2	3	201	162	118
Encephalitis	Primary	20	44	518	552	813
	Post-Infectious	9	2	220	174	198
Hepatitis, Viral	Type B	184	174	7,231	5,998	5,340
	Type A	615	705	22,196	26,835	34,902
	Type unspecified	113	172	5,103	5,321	
Malaria	6	4	6	251	123	652
Measles (rubeola)	156	67	131	20,986	19,473	26,480
Meningococcal infections, total	12	11	21	1,008	914	998
	Civilian	11	11	20	986	899
Military	1	---	---	22	25	38
Mumps	302	279	381	45,877	43,531	55,665
Pertussis	73	40	---	917	982	---
Rubella (German measles)	67	93	118	14,600	9,425	25,686
Tetanus	2	5	3	52	58	66
Tuberculosis	670	643	---	21,244	19,453	---
Tularemia	3	3	3	78	91	---
Typhoid fever	9	8	6	194	239	203
Typhus, tick-borne (Rky. Mt. spotted fever)	23	26	26	585	572	352
Veneral Diseases:						
Gonorrhea	Civilian	18,067	---	613,239	553,037	---
	Military	841	625	19,143	18,590	---
Syphilis, primary and secondary	Civilian	508	---	16,177	15,938	---
	Military	4	10	233	294	---
Rabies in animals	40	72	73	1,583	1,870	2,376

TABLE II. NOTIFIABLE DISEASES OF LOW FREQUENCY

	Cum.		Cum.
Anthrax:	---	Poliomyelitis, total:	3
Botulism:	14	Paralytic: Tex..1	3
Congenital rubella syndrome: Conn. 1	17	Psittacosis: Pa. 1, S.C. 2, Calif. 1	28
Leprosy: Calif. 3	110	Rabies in man:	1
Leptospirosis: Tex. 1, Haw. 1	27	Trichinosis: Pa. 1, N.H. 1, Mich. 1, Tex. 2	57
Plague: N.M. 4	9	Typhus, murine: Tex. 2	23

PLAGUE – Continued

treatment regimen. The patient has recovered and has been discharged from the hospital. The boy had not handled rodents and did not recall any recent insect bites.

Case 2

On July 24, a 9-year-old boy from Lower Colonias, San Miguel County, had onset of fever and pain in his left groin. Between July 25 and 30 he complained of the following signs and symptoms: fever, restlessness, left groin pain, anorexia, and "stomach-upset". He was admitted to the hospital on July 30, where physical examination revealed a temperature of 101.6°F and induration and swelling in the left inguinal region. He had no skin lesions on his legs. The presumptive diagnoses were cellulitis and incarcerated hernia. The left inguinal region was explored under general anesthesia on July 30, and cultures of necrotic lymph nodes exposed during surgery yielded a gram-negative organism identified as *Y. pestis*. The patient was treated with tetracycline and streptomycin and has been discharged from the hospital.

The patient was exposed to dead rodents in the 10 days before the onset of his illness. He handled several small rodents found dead in farm buildings where a rodenticide (anticoagulant) was being used.

Case 3

On the morning of August 2, a 3-year-old Navajo girl who lived near Rehoboth, McKinley County, had fever and was taken to a nearby outpatient clinic. Physical examination revealed a temperature of 105.4°F, nontender bilateral cervical lymphadenopathy, and slightly tender, enlarged inguinal nodes on both sides. A white blood cell count was 15,000, and a chest X-ray was normal. The child was examined by several physicians, including a pediatrician, and received supportive care in the outpatient clinic. She improved clinically and was discharged from the outpatient clinic on the same day. On August 3 she stayed in bed but did not appear febrile. On August 4 she appeared to be acutely ill and was taken to a hospital emergency room, where she died shortly after being examined. An autopsy revealed enlarged, friable inguinal and external iliac lymph nodes bilaterally. There was no evidence of pneumonia or meningitis.

The patient's family owned several dogs and cats, and the cats had recently brought home dead field mice. However, the patient had no known history of direct contact with rodents. Animal trapping activities in the area revealed lower trap yields than those recorded in the area in preceding years, suggesting that a rodent epizootic might have occurred recently near the patient's home.

Control measures consisted of placing bait stations (containing 5% Carbaryl) near homes in the area and making flea powder available to nearby families with dogs and cats. Flea control measures were also instituted at Red Rock State Park, located 6-8 miles from the patient's home. Two events (a rodeo and Indian ceremonial celebrations), attended by thousands of residents and visitors, were held in the park between August 4 and 16. Since a large susceptible rodent (prairie dog) population lives at the periphery of the park and since many people attending these events would have been in proximity to the rodents, insecticide-containing bait stations were placed in and around the park, and the prairie dog burrows in the area were dusted with 5% Carbaryl.

Case 4

A 3-year-old girl from Cuba, Sandoval County, had onset of fever on August 4. The next day, in addition to

fever, she had pain in the left inguinal region. She was examined at a local clinic and treated with antipyretics. On August 6 she was hospitalized in Albuquerque. Examination revealed a temperature of 105°F and a tender, enlarged left inguinal lymph node. Her lymph node was aspirated, and she was given intravenous tetracycline. Gram-negative rods were seen in the node aspirate, and organisms isolated from the aspirate were fluorescent-antibody (FA) positive at the New Mexico Scientific Laboratory System. Because of persistent fever, streptomycin was added to her treatment regimen.

The girl had no known history of contact with rodents; no insect bites were noted by the examining physician.

Case 5
A 64-year-old woman who lives 1-2 miles from Case 4 in Cuba had the onset of fever on August 6. The next morning she consulted a physician and received supportive therapy as an outpatient. Later the same day she experienced pain in the right groin. On August 8, she had a fever and a painful right inguinal mass.

After receiving intravenous ampicillin for approximately 24 hours, the patient was transferred to a hospital in Albuquerque. On admission her temperature was 102°F, and examination revealed a painful right inguinal mass and rebound abdominal tenderness. The initial diagnoses included a periappendicial abscess and an incarcerated hernia. The patient was given intravenous penicillin and tetracycline, and an exploratory laparotomy was performed. Enlarged, friable retroperitoneal lymph nodes were found at surgery, and the diagnosis of plague was entertained. Organisms identified as *Y. pestis* were isolated from the inflamed nodes, and the patient was given streptomycin in addition to the tetracycline and penicillin. She denied contact with dead or dying rodents and did not recall any recent insect bites. The family has 2 dogs that are allowed to roam freely in the area.

All 5 cases have been bacteriologically confirmed by the New Mexico Scientific Laboratory System and the CDC Plague Branch. Ecological investigations are being conducted, and flea control measures are being instituted in the vicinity of each patient's home and in any other suspect areas visited by the families.

(Reported by Louis Zuchal, MD, private physician, Robert B Hilley, MD, pathologist, St. Vincent's Hospital, Santa Fe; Kenneth Osgood, MD, private pediatrician, J Bernard Blough, MD, surgeon, Anne Cunningham, RN, Director of Nursing Service, Thomas Marrione, MD, pathologist, Las Vegas Hospital, Las Vegas, New Mexico; Nelson K Ordway, MD, Chief of Pediatrics, Charlotte Lambert, Laboratory Technician, Gallup Indian Medical Center; NR Ritter, MD, McKinley General Hospital, Gallup; Eleanor Adler, MD, private physician, Allan Engberg, MD, pathologist, St. Joseph's Hospital, Albuquerque; Joe Neal, MD, surgical resident, Patricia McFeeley, MD, pathology resident, Alexander L Kisch, MD, Chief of Infectious Diseases, Bernalillo County Medical Center, Albuquerque; Ann E Pressman, MD, Valencia County Health Officer; Rochelle Light, RN, Bernalillo County Health Department; Nancy C McCaig, MD, Richard L Kozoll, MD, Eva Wallen, MD, District Health Officers, Janet Gaskin, Chief, General Microbiology Section, Loris Hughes, PhD, Director, Microbiology Division, Scientific Laboratory System, and the Acting State Epidemiologist, New Mexico Department of Health and Social Services; the Plague Branch, Vectorborne Diseases Division, Bureau of Laboratories, and the Bacterial Zoonoses Branch, Bureau of Epidemiology, CDC.)

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**TABLE III. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES
FOR WEEKS ENDING AUGUST 16, 1975 AND AUGUST 17, 1974 (33rd WEEK)**

AREA	ASEPTIC MENIN- GITIS	BRUCEL- LOSIS	CHICKEN- POX	DIPHTHERIA		ENCEPHALITIS			HEPATITIS, VIRAL			MALARIA	
						Primary: Arthropod- borne and Unspecified		Post In- fectious	Type B	Type A	Type Unspecified		
						1975	1974						
UNITED STATES	117	3	341	1	201	45	20	9	229	615	113	6	251
NEW ENGLAND	14	-	52	-	-	2	-	-	7	15	11	-	11
Maine *	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
New Hampshire *	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vermont	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Massachusetts	2	-	28	-	-	2	-	-	5	6	11	-	3
Rhode Island	11	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	2	7	-	-	1
Connecticut	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	3
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	40	-	75	-	-	2	2	-	37	76	14	-	60
Upstate New York	1	-	16	-	-	-	1	-	3	23	5	-	5
New York City	34	-	59	-	-	-	-	-	18	17	-	-	15
New Jersey	-	-	NN	-	-	-	-	-	5	6	6	-	8
Pennsylvania *	5	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	11	30	3	-	32
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	7	-	89	-	4	5	5	5	48	131	7	-	5
Ohio	-	-	21	-	1	5	1	1	12	36	-	-	1
Indiana *	1	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-
Illinois	-	-	11	-	2	-	2	1	11	24	4	-	4
Michigan	6	-	6	-	1	-	2	1	20	50	3	-	-
Wisconsin	-	-	41	-	-	-	-	2	5	11	-	-	-
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	4	-	7	-	6	15	4	-	20	32	14	-	10
Minnesota	4	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	1	1	-	-	4
Iowa	-	-	3	-	-	1	2	-	1	2	-	-	-
Missouri *	-	-	4	-	-	4	2	-	18	18	14	-	5
North Dakota	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
South Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
Nebraska	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Kansas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
SOUTH ATLANTIC	13	-	55	-	-	4	-	2	26	62	14	1	35
Delaware	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Maryland	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	7	4	1	1	5
District of Columbia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	9
Virginia	2	-	14	-	-	2	-	1	3	10	4	-	5
West Virginia	-	-	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1
North Carolina	2	-	NN	-	-	-	-	-	4	9	4	-	3
South Carolina	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	2	-	1
Georgia	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	6
Florida	7	-	5	-	-	1	-	1	9	14	2	-	5
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	6	1	7	-	-	10	2	-	13	46	2	1	9
Kentucky	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	3	7	-	-	3
Tennessee	3	-	NN	-	-	2	2	-	8	27	-	-	-
Alabama	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	2	1	5
Mississippi	2	1	-	-	-	8	-	-	1	9	-	-	1
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	9	1	7	-	6	3	3	-	5	64	13	-	19
Arkansas	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	4	2	-	1
Louisiana *	1	-	NN	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	1	-	-
Oklahoma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	1	-	1
Texas	6	1	7	-	6	2	-	-	3	54	9	-	17
MOUNTAIN	-	-	9	-	15	-	2	-	6	55	14	-	13
Montana	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	8	1	-	-
Idaho	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	1	-	-
Wyoming	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colorado	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	2	7	10	-	8
New Mexico	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	20	-	-	-
Arizona	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	3
Utah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	2	-	2
Nevada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
PACIFIC	24	1	40	1	170	4	2	2	67	134	24	4	89
Washington	1	-	13	1	161	-	-	-	1	5	5	-	4
Oregon	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	16	1	2	8
California *	11	1	-	-	4	3	2	2	62	111	18	2	74
Alaska	1	-	4	-	5	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Hawaii	8	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3
Guam *	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerto Rico *	1	-	29	-	-	1	-	-	-	18	-	-	1
Virgin Islands	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

NN: Not notifiable
 Note: Week 32 does not reflect delayed reports of week 31.
 *Delayed reports: Aseptic meningitis: Mo. delete 1, Pa. delete 1, P.R. 1
 Chickenpox: Guam 2, Cal. 4, P.R. 75, N.H. 3
 Hepatitis A: Me. 1, Guam 1, P.R. 64, Ind. delete 2,

Hepatitis B: Mo. 2, Me. 5, P.R. 4
 Hepatitis Unspecified: Mo. 3, Guam 1, La. delete 1, N.H. 1
 Encephalitis, prim.: Mo. delete 3, P.R. 1

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TABLE III. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES
FOR WEEKS ENDING AUGUST 16, 1975 AND AUGUST 17, 1974 (33rd WEEK) - Continued

AREA	MEASLES (Rubeola)			MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTIONS. TOTAL			MUMPS		PERTUSSIS	RUBELLA		TETANUS
	1975	Cumulative		1975	Cumulative		1975	Cum. 1975	1975	1975	Cum. 1975	Cum. 1975
		1975	1974		1975	1974						
UNITED STATES	156	20,986	19,473	12	1,008	914	302	45,877	73	67	14,600	52
NEW ENGLAND	3	313	911	1	58	46	15	1,574	2	13	2,034	2
Maine *	-	12	41	-	6	3	2	75	-	-	36	-
New Hampshire	-	20	207	-	2	7	-	74	1	1	304	-
Vermont	-	49	56	-	-	2	-	16	-	3	70	-
Massachusetts	2	122	374	-	20	14	6	197	-	5	1,192	1
Rhode Island	-	3	61	-	3	7	4	586	-	-	26	-
Connecticut	1	107	172	1	27	13	3	626	1	4	406	1
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	44	1,737	7,912	1	102	134	53	2,456	5	9	1,670	9
Upstate New York	43	571	910	-	28	53	15	912	2	5	269	1
New York City	1	135	561	-	29	24	19	703	3	3	155	2
New Jersey	-	457	5,505	-	17	42	3	334	-	-	978	3
Pennsylvania *	-	574	936	1	28	15	16	507	-	1	268	3
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	50	6,228	7,523	1	136	107	110	19,082	9	19	4,049	2
Ohio	1	108	3,021	1	35	38	28	2,149	2	1	608	-
Indiana	12	364	218	-	6	9	6	1,967	-	9	925	-
Illinois	25	1,760	1,943	-	19	10	16	2,214	6	2	280	2
Michigan	7	2,999	1,893	-	58	34	7	7,945	-	1	1,393	-
Wisconsin	5	997	448	-	18	16	53	4,807	1	6	843	-
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	11	4,961	681	2	61	69	6	3,237	-	1	1,457	3
Minnesota	2	182	83	1	15	22	1	38	-	-	37	1
Iowa	6	570	134	-	5	13	-	1,000	-	-	30	-
Missouri	3	265	257	1	30	16	4	901	-	1	729	1
North Dakota	-	1,048	28	-	-	3	1	455	-	-	65	-
South Dakota	-	356	27	-	1	3	-	6	-	-	18	-
Nebraska	-	395	2	-	2	3	-	34	-	-	19	-
Kansas	-	2,145	150	-	8	9	-	803	-	-	559	1
SOUTH ATLANTIC	4	318	479	1	203	183	23	2,969	8	7	1,514	12
Delaware	-	35	7	-	6	3	-	8	-	-	19	-
Maryland	-	48	22	-	24	18	2	207	-	-	37	-
District of Columbia	-	1	3	-	5	1	-	112	-	-	-	-
Virginia	-	37	21	-	17	29	4	703	-	1	311	-
West Virginia	4	140	157	-	5	7	10	1,020	1	4	188	-
North Carolina	-	2	5	-	36	39	1	97	5	-	42	6
South Carolina	-	-	48	1	33	16	-	47	2	-	739	2
Georgia	-	30	4	-	10	8	3	16	-	2	2	-
Florida	-	25	212	-	67	62	3	759	-	-	176	4
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	1	271	203	1	149	97	40	4,327	36	3	932	3
Kentucky	-	83	139	-	61	38	18	1,661	2	-	228	1
Tennessee	1	177	34	-	47	44	22	2,013	7	3	676	-
Alabama	-	3	17	-	28	9	-	365	26	-	21	1
Mississippi	-	8	13	1	13	6	-	288	1	-	7	1
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	3	286	180	2	168	152	18	4,161	6	5	701	10
Arkansas	-	-	6	-	8	11	-	168	2	-	19	-
Louisiana	-	-	13	1	28	31	-	327	-	-	280	3
Oklahoma	-	125	24	-	9	17	1	181	-	-	83	-
Texas	3	161	137	1	123	93	17	3,485	4	5	319	7
MOUNTAIN	13	1,397	725	-	34	28	5	857	4	2	502	-
Montana	8	50	372	-	7	1	2	25	-	-	252	-
Idaho	4	11	51	-	5	2	-	12	1	-	74	-
Wyoming	-	1	1	-	-	3	-	2	1	-	-	-
Colorado	-	1,158	30	-	9	7	3	590	-	2	126	-
New Mexico	-	13	54	-	4	2	-	19	2	-	15	-
Arizona	1	71	15	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	2	-
Utah	-	66	3	-	7	6	-	123	-	-	26	-
Nevada	-	27	199	-	1	3	-	86	-	-	7	-
PACIFIC	27	5,475	859	3	97	98	32	7,214	3	8	1,741	11
Washington	1	285	62	-	16	11	2	3,679	-	-	267	-
Oregon	-	196	-	-	4	12	3	606	-	1	161	-
California	25	4,930	736	2	75	69	23	2,852	3	6	1,296	10
Alaska *	-	-	-	1	1	3	2	42	-	-	-	-
Hawaii	1	64	61	-	1	3	2	35	-	1	17	1
Guam	-	22	14	-	2	1	-	22	-	-	7	-
Puerto Rico	37	530	560	-	1	6	24	618	8	-	17	10
Virgin Islands	-	8	24	-	-	-	1	221	-	-	3	2

*Delayed reports: Measles: P.R. 54
Meningococcal inf.: Pa. delete 1, Alaska 1
Mumps: Me. 1, P.R. 60
Pertussis: P.R. 32
Rubella: P.R. 2

TABLE III. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES
FOR WEEKS ENDING AUGUST 16, 1975 AND AUGUST 17, 1974 (33rd WEEK) - Continued

AREA	TUBERCULOSIS		TULA- REMIA	TYPHOID FEVER		TYPHUS-FEVER TICK-BORNE (Rky. Mt. spotted fever)		VENEREAL DISEASES (Civilian Cases Only)						RABIES IN ANIMALS
	1975	Cum. 1975	Cum. 1975	1975	Cum. 1975	1975	Cum. 1975	GONORRHEA			SYPHILIS (Pri. & Sec.)			
								1975	Cumulative		1975	Cumulative		
									1975	1974		1975	1975	
UNITED STATES	670	21,244	78	9	194	23	585	20,213	613,239	553,037	505	16,177	15,938	1,583
NEW ENGLAND	32	859	-	-	9	-	6	520	16,683	14,585	25	557	566	45
Maine *	-	56	-	-	-	-	-	32	1,147	1,173	1	13	24	27
New Hampshire	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	9	467	454	-	11	8	1
Vermont	2	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	390	400	-	5	1	-
Massachusetts	20	508	-	-	5	-	2	255	7,838	6,774	18	360	404	9
Rhode Island	3	83	-	-	-	-	3	47	1,361	1,225	1	12	10	1
Connecticut	7	172	-	-	4	-	1	177	5,480	4,559	5	156	119	7
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	124	3,903	3	4	38	2	58	2,622	70,618	68,208	98	2,919	3,478	71
Upstate New York	18	569	2	-	5	-	23	381	12,731	12,682	11	279	343	57
New York City *	57	1,547	-	3	18	-	-	1,300	29,785	29,493	49	1,641	2,004	-
New Jersey	16	759	1	-	6	-	7	390	9,998	9,811	21	469	561	-
Pennsylvania	33	1,028	-	1	9	2	28	551	18,104	16,222	17	530	570	14
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	100	2,907	4	1	23	-	15	3,415	100,644	87,687	39	1,332	1,343	68
Ohio *	25	856	-	-	7	-	14	851	27,824	22,864	3	305	187	5
Indiana	18	378	-	-	-	-	-	368	8,801	8,423	6	99	120	5
Illinois	29	758	-	-	11	-	1	1,301	34,919	28,610	23	649	696	16
Michigan *	19	821	1	1	5	-	-	663	19,482	19,890	7	219	273	5
Wisconsin	9	94	3	-	-	-	-	232	9,618	7,900	-	60	67	37
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	22	770	14	-	7	-	22	1,019	30,372	28,735	15	405	406	361
Minnesota	8	95	-	-	2	-	-	204	6,322	6,046	1	73	53	90
Iowa	-	79	1	-	1	-	-	221	4,321	3,862	1	23	26	74
Missouri	10	389	10	-	4	-	11	350	10,908	9,623	6	195	270	33
North Dakota	1	9	-	-	-	-	-	22	474	444	-	5	4	74
South Dakota	1	53	-	-	-	-	-	42	1,190	1,315	-	5	2	47
Nebraska	-	26	1	-	-	-	1	113	2,690	2,407	2	13	9	4
Kansas	2	119	2	-	-	-	10	67	4,467	5,038	5	91	42	39
SOUTH ATLANTIC	128	4,707	15	1	29	10	302	4,990	152,775	142,236	142	5,080	4,994	223
Delaware	4	97	-	-	-	-	3	40	2,156	1,951	3	65	51	-
Maryland	23	774	1	1	5	2	24	712	17,960	14,313	13	375	495	6
District of Columbia	7	247	-	-	-	-	-	292	9,038	12,594	9	436	408	-
Virginia	14	555	6	-	5	4	82	581	15,186	12,895	16	387	504	84
West Virginia	5	175	-	-	4	-	3	77	1,895	1,644	-	36	10	3
North Carolina *	29	751	-	-	2	4	94	728	21,530	19,146	15	631	591	5
South Carolina	-	279	3	-	3	-	62	382	14,358	13,854	13	345	447	8
Georgia	19	682	4	-	1	-	29	887	28,419	27,548	13	657	749	101
Florida	27	1,147	1	-	9	-	5	1,291	42,233	38,291	60	2,148	1,739	16
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	52	1,814	9	1	19	4	75	1,733	52,018	47,381	14	706	794	118
Kentucky *	10	326	1	-	6	-	3	272	6,817	5,861	2	110	184	82
Tennessee	18	697	8	1	9	2	55	634	20,568	18,654	9	268	304	17
Alabama	19	534	-	-	2	-	6	561	14,355	13,127	3	162	153	19
Mississippi	5	257	-	-	2	2	11	266	10,278	9,739	-	166	153	-
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	79	2,414	29	-	10	7	103	2,122	75,241	72,253	41	1,382	1,422	343
Arkansas *	13	327	11	-	-	4	14	120	7,702	7,509	2	41	70	55
Louisiana *	3	296	1	-	4	-	-	277	14,039	15,225	8	326	403	4
Oklahoma	6	216	9	-	-	1	73	212	7,227	6,119	1	49	83	75
Texas	57	1,575	8	-	6	2	16	1,513	46,273	43,400	30	966	866	209
MOUNTAIN	11	638	2	-	6	-	3	977	24,042	21,131	6	375	359	181
Montana	-	35	1	-	-	-	1	48	1,289	1,169	-	4	2	139
Idaho	1	17	-	-	-	-	-	43	1,197	1,122	-	9	7	-
Wyoming	-	18	1	-	1	-	-	55	560	470	-	9	2	5
Colorado	-	129	-	-	1	-	1	221	5,929	5,859	1	67	86	-
New Mexico	3	89	-	-	2	-	-	227	4,397	2,969	-	102	53	28
Arizona	7	281	-	-	2	-	-	226	6,580	6,126	3	136	158	9
Utah	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	63	1,543	1,171	-	11	7	-
Nevada	-	39	-	-	-	-	-	94	2,547	2,245	2	37	44	-
PACIFIC	122	3,232	2	2	53	-	1	2,815	90,846	70,821	125	3,421	2,576	173
Washington	12	230	1	-	4	-	1	215	8,262	7,446	-	118	78	-
Oregon	1	117	-	-	-	-	-	228	6,819	6,838	7	88	59	6
California	97	2,464	1	2	48	-	-	2,237	71,926	53,417	118	3,179	2,415	164
Alaska	-	43	-	-	-	-	-	100	2,237	1,674	-	4	2	3
Hawaii	12	378	-	-	1	-	-	35	1,602	1,446	-	32	22	-
Guam *	-	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	254	-	-	4	-	-
Puerto Rico *	11	285	-	1	2	-	-	87	1,528	2,103	12	373	565	32
Virgin Islands	-	3	-	-	2	-	-	9	116	492	2	22	42	-

*Delayed reports: Tuberculosis: N.C. delete 5, Guam 3, Mich. delete 3, Ohio delete 7, P.R. 47, Ky. delete 1

Tularemia: Ark. 2
Typhoid: P.R. 1

Gonorrhea: Me. 130, Guam 6, P.R. 323, La. delete 14, N.Y.C. 1314

Syphilis: Me. 7, Guam 4, P.R. 79, N.Y.C. 59, La. delete 1

Rabies in Animals: P.R. 5

Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report

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TABLE IV. DEATHS IN 121 UNITED STATES CITIES FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 16, 1975

(By place of occurrence and week of filing certificate. Excludes fetal deaths)

Area	All Causes					Pneumonia and Influenza All Ages	Area	All Causes					Pneumonia and Influenza All Ages
	All Ages	65 years and over	45-64 years	25-44 years	Under 1 year			All Ages	65 years and over	45-64 years	25-44 years	Under 1 year	
NEW ENGLAND	684	431	173	38	28	39	SOUTH ATLANTIC	1,138	631	339	79	43	40
Boston, Mass.	196	105	67	10	9	11	Atlanta, Ga.	130	68	42	13	4	2
Bridgeport, Conn.	43	29	9	4	1	3	Baltimore, Md.	251	125	88	15	11	11
Cambridge, Mass.	26	20	4	-	2	5	Charlotte, N. C.	58	36	13	4	2	1
Fall River, Mass.	27	24	2	-	2	3	Jacksonville, Fla.	100	62	25	5	6	-
Hartford, Conn.	49	26	16	4	2	3	Miami, Fla.	128	74	38	10	5	2
Lowell, Mass.	29	24	4	-	-	2	Norfolk, Va.	52	25	14	3	2	3
Lynn, Mass.	28	14	10	2	1	1	Richmond, Va.	80	45	26	2	3	4
New Bedford, Mass.	21	16	5	-	-	2	Savannah, Ga.	29	15	9	3	-	2
New Haven, Conn.	46	28	9	2	3	-	St. Petersburg, Fla.	82	67	12	2	-	3
Providence, R. I.	75	41	18	10	6	4	Tampa, Fla.	76	37	27	6	2	6
Somerville, Mass.	11	9	2	-	-	1	Washington, D. C.	114	51	36	14	7	3
Springfield, Mass.	45	33	8	2	2	2	Wilmington, Del.	38	26	9	2	1	3
Waterbury, Conn.	34	24	7	3	-	2	EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	619	344	179	41	28	26
Worcester, Mass.	54	38	12	1	2	-	Birmingham, Ala.	84	51	25	6	1	2
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	3,589	2,193	938	236	105	110	Chattanooga, Tenn.	45	24	11	2	4	2
Albany, N. Y.	50	26	20	1	1	-	Knoxville, Tenn.	35	21	9	-	3	-
Allentown, Pa.	17	13	4	-	-	2	Louisville, Ky.	92	57	22	2	4	11
Buffalo, N. Y.	93	54	24	3	7	3	Memphis, Tenn.	152	81	52	11	4	1
Camden, N. J.	39	26	10	3	-	1	Mobile, Ala.	57	31	13	4	9	1
Elizabeth, N. J.	29	18	7	3	-	-	Montgomery, Ala.	50	27	13	5	2	-
Erie, Pa.	35	24	9	2	-	3	Nashville, Tenn.	104	52	34	11	1	9
Jersey City, N. J.	81	58	17	5	1	-	WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	977	552	258	70	41	19
Newark, N. J.	83	45	29	2	4	6	Austin, Tex.	32	21	7	2	-	2
New York City, N. Y. †	2,097	1,315	517	147	52	63	Baton Rouge, La.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paterson, N. J.	36	21	9	4	1	1	Corpus Christi, Tex.	32	18	8	1	3	-
Philadelphia, Pa.	463	244	127	41	27	6	Dallas, Tex.	168	84	54	10	9	2
Pittsburgh, Pa.	182	95	60	12	8	5	El Paso, Tex.	39	21	11	1	2	3
Reading, Pa.	43	29	13	1	-	3	Fort Worth, Tex.	61	41	13	3	4	-
Rochester, N. Y.	116	82	26	2	3	6	Houston, Tex.	216	104	59	22	10	2
Schenectady, N. Y.	27	17	9	-	-	1	Little Rock, Ark.	59	35	15	6	2	-
Scranton, Pa.	29	17	9	3	-	1	New Orleans, La.	131	76	36	11	2	4
Syracuse, N. Y.	83	57	20	3	1	4	San Antonio, Tex.	126	78	28	10	4	3
Trenton, N. J.	38	18	18	1	-	2	Shreveport, La.	60	40	14	2	3	1
Utica, N. Y.	23	17	4	1	-	2	Tulsa, Okla.	53	34	13	2	2	2
Yonkers, N. Y.	25	17	6	2	-	1	MOUNTAIN	525	286	138	46	30	20
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	2,231	1,266	607	168	96	57	Albuquerque, N. Mex.	54	27	14	7	3	7
Akron, Ohio	58	34	15	3	3	1	Colorado Springs, Colo.	33	25	6	2	-	4
Canton, Ohio	39	26	8	3	1	-	Denver, Colo.	130	76	31	12	8	3
Chicago, Ill.	545	302	147	46	30	11	Las Vegas, Nev.	18	7	8	1	-	4
Cincinnati, Ohio	166	107	42	7	8	3	Ogden, Utah	21	10	4	2	1	-
Cleveland, Ohio	156	84	47	13	5	2	Phoenix, Ariz.	127	69	35	13	6	1
Columbus, Ohio	138	68	38	11	14	10	Pueblo, Colo.	24	17	3	2	2	-
Dayton, Ohio	92	46	33	8	3	1	Salt Lake City, Utah	52	26	13	1	8	1
Detroit, Mich.	301	158	86	35	7	4	Tucson, Ariz.	66	29	24	6	2	-
Evansville, Ind.	34	18	11	2	2	4	PACIFIC	1,466	922	353	93	44	28
Fort Wayne, Ind.	48	31	12	2	3	3	Berkeley, Calif.	13	9	3	1	-	-
Gary, Ind.	25	15	5	1	1	1	Fresno, Calif.	60	25	18	6	7	1
Grand Rapids, Mich.	59	37	14	4	3	4	Glendale, Calif.	13	8	2	2	-	-
Indianapolis, Ind.	157	91	43	10	4	3	Honolulu, Hawaii	44	33	6	3	1	-
Madison, Wis.	32	11	14	4	1	1	Long Beach, Calif.	87	53	27	4	2	-
Milwaukee, Wis.	93	64	19	6	2	4	Los Angeles, Calif.	462	308	101	27	9	7
Peoria, Ill.	42	28	8	-	2	1	Oakland, Calif.	69	43	17	5	2	-
Rockford, Ill.	33	19	8	4	1	2	Pasadena, Calif.	28	23	4	-	1	-
South Bend, Ind.	36	21	8	4	-	1	Portland, Oreg.	116	77	23	7	3	5
Toledo, Ohio	113	70	31	3	4	-	Sacramento, Calif.	48	28	12	2	2	1
Youngstown, Ohio	64	36	18	2	2	1	San Diego, Calif.	114	64	32	10	2	1
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	678	409	152	37	33	23	San Francisco, Calif.	144	78	44	14	6	5
Des Moines, Iowa	42	29	6	2	2	-	San Jose, Calif.	47	31	7	6	2	-
Duluth, Minn.	23	16	4	-	1	2	Seattle, Wash.	130	82	38	5	2	3
Kansas City, Kans.	36	13	12	5	1	2	Spokane, Wash.	51	35	10	1	4	4
Kansas City, Mo.	106	58	31	4	9	2	Tacoma, Wash.	40	25	9	-	1	1
Lincoln, Nebr.	34	25	5	1	1	-	Total	11,907	7,034	3,137	808	448	362
Minneapolis, Minn.	92	49	22	5	6	-	Expected Number	11,864	6,997	3,145	821	376	370
Omaha, Nebr.	64	37	13	6	3	1							
St. Louis, Mo.	149	94	30	7	9	6							
St. Paul, Minn.	82	60	13	4	1	4							
Wichita, Kans.	50	28	16	3	-	6							

†Delayed report for week ending August 9, 1975.

PLAGUE - Continued

Editorial Note

As of August 20, 12 bacteriologically confirmed human plague cases had been reported to CDC in 1975 from New Mexico, Arizona, California, and Utah (Table 1). Eleven of the 12 patients had 1 or more enlarged lymph nodes (bubos) that were detected clinically or at autopsy; 1 patient who did not have palpable lymphadenopathy had plague meningitis. Nine (75%) of the 12 cases were in persons <1 to 19 years old; 8 were in females. Two (17%) of the 12 patients died, but neither had the impressive, painful, grossly enlarged lymph nodes characteristic of bubonic plague. The initial diagnoses considered by physicians caring for the 12 patients included plague, tularemia, staphylococcal or streptococcal lymphadenitis, acute viral syndrome, incarcerated hernia, bacterial meningitis, cellulitis, and periappendicial abscess.

Since 1900 rodent plague has been documented in 15 western states, and human plague cases have been reported in 9 of the 15 states. In the last 25 years, an average of 2 to 3 human plague cases have been reported annually (range 0-13). Sixty-four percent of the cases were in persons living in or

Table 1
Human Plague Cases Reported in the
United States Since January 1, 1975

Case No.	State	County*	Age/Sex	Onset	Classification	Outcome
1	NM	Bernalillo	11 M	2/11	Bubonic	Recovered
2	AZ	Navajo	31 F	5/6	Bubonic	Recovered
3	AZ	Navajo	3 F	5/7	Bubonic	Recovered
4	CA	Ventura	1 F	5/14	Bubonic	Died
5	AZ	Yavapai	23 M	6/11	Bubonic	Recovered
6	UT	San Juan	3 F	6/26	Bubonic	Recovered
7	NM	San Juan	12 F	7/9	Bubonic	Recovered
8	NM	San Miguel	15 M	7/18	Meningitis	Recovered
9	NM	San Miguel	9 M	7/24	Bubonic	Recovered
10	NM	McKinley	2 F	8/2	Bubonic	Died
11	NM	?Sandoval	3 F	8/4	Bubonic	Recovered
12	NM	Sandoval	64 F	?	Bubonic	Recovering

*county where infection was acquired

visiting New Mexico. Between 1950 and 1974, 43 cases occurred in males and 23 cases in females (male:female ratio = 1.87:1); 61% of the cases were in persons <1 to 19 years old. Twenty-one percent (14/66) of the plague cases were fatal.

FOLLOW-UP ON WESTERN EQUINE AND ST. LOUIS ENCEPHALITIS

North: Dakota, Minnesota, Mississippi

Western Equine Encephalitis

Through August 18, 1975, a total of 46 cases of acute, febrile central nervous system (CNS) disease in humans had been reported from North Dakota and northwestern Minnesota. All of these patients had cerebrospinal fluid pleocytosis. A clinical diagnosis of encephalitis was made in half the cases, and aseptic meningitis in the other half (Table 1). In addition to the 3 serologically confirmed cases previously reported (MMWR, Vol. 24, No. 32), 2 probable cases of WEE virus infection have been identified in children with single HI antibody titer elevations (1:320). One of these is a 3-month-old with clinical encephalitis, and the other a 6-year-old with fever, headache, and stiff neck (in whom no lumbar puncture was performed). The number of deaths attributed to encephalitis remains at 4.

An aerial spraying program consisting of 2 applications of ultra-low-volume malathion has now been completed in 12 North Dakota and 8 Minnesota counties. Spraying, drying up of breeding sites, and cooler temperatures have all contributed to a substantial reduction in the mosquito population in both sprayed and unsprayed areas.

(Reported by Kenneth Tardif, Director, Division of Environmental Sanitation, Kenneth Mosser, Director, Division of

Communicable Disease, Willis Van Heuvelen, Executive Officer, North Dakota State Department of Health; Fred Heisel, Director, and Charles Schneider, Division of Environmental Health, and the Acting State Epidemiologist, Minnesota State Health Department; the Vectorborne Diseases Division, Bureau of Laboratories, and the Viral Diseases Division, Bureau of Epidemiology, CDC; and 3 EIS Officers.)

St. Louis Encephalitis

Through August 15, 1975, a total of 176 cases of possible CNS infection with St. Louis encephalitis virus (SLE) had been reported from 31 counties in Mississippi. Thirty-one of these cases have been confirmed by 4-fold or greater rises in HI antibody titer to SLE virus, and 42 others are classified as probable cases on the basis of single elevated HI titers. Twenty-five of the 176 ill persons have died; 4 had confirmed cases and 10 had probable cases of SLE virus infection. Nineteen of these deaths were in residents of Washington County.

During the last week in July, a total of 409 wild birds consisting of 10 different species (primarily sparrows) were collected from 6 localities in various parts of Mississippi. The highest antibody prevalence was found in Greenville, where the most human cases have occurred; 20 (69%) of 29 adult birds and 26 (72%) of 36 immature birds (<1 year old) had HI antibody titers to SLE virus of 1:20 or greater. No antibody was detected in 30 adult birds collected in Vicksburg, located on the Mississippi River 84 miles south of Greenville. In Jackson 30% of adult birds and 20% of immature birds had detectable antibody; in Columbus the numbers were 5% and 0% respectively.

(Reported by Durward Blakey, MD, State Epidemiologist, Mississippi State Board of Health, the Vectorborne Diseases Division, Bureau of Laboratories, and the Viral Diseases Division, Bureau of Epidemiology, CDC; and 3 EIS Officers.)

Table 1
Classification of Cases of Acute CNS Disease
July 10-August 12, 1975, North Dakota and Minnesota

	State		Total
	North Dakota	Minnesota	
Aseptic Meningitis	16	7	23
Encephalitis	16	7	23
Total	32	14	46

SALMONELLOSIS – Rhode Island and Massachusetts

On June 3, 1975, 15 people were seen at a Worcester, Massachusetts, hospital complaining of nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea. Later the same day 20 people complaining of similar symptoms were seen at a Providence, Rhode Island, hospital. Preliminary investigation revealed that all 35 persons had eaten at a church dinner attended by 160 people on June 1. A questionnaire survey conducted by the Rhode Island State Department of Health and the Worcester City Health Department showed that 61 (92%) of 66 persons eating turkey and 2 (25%) of 8 persons not eating turkey became ill ($p=.001$). Six additional persons, who did not attend the dinner but who ate turkey that was taken home, became ill. Fifty-three (90%) of 59 stool cultures from ill persons were positive for *Salmonella reading*.

Three of 6 turkeys eaten on June 1 were stuffed and cooked by 1 individual on May 31. These 3 turkeys were then left unrefrigerated overnight and served without further cooking.

Editorial Note

The temperature at which the incriminated turkeys were cooked, although unknown, apparently was inadequate to

kill salmonellae, which are frequently found in uncooked poultry. Failure to refrigerate the turkey also contributed to the outbreak by enabling the salmonellae to multiply to a large enough inoculum to cause disease. Because *Salmonella reading* is an unusual serotype (reported to CDC only 64 times in 1974), it served as a good epidemiologic marker for the outbreak.

(Reported by Rita M Adair, RN, Acting Assistant Chief, Division of Epidemiology, Rhode Island Department of Health; Frederick E Sitno, Assistant Director for Consumer Protection, and Joseph E Cannon, MD, Director of Health, Rhode Island Department of Health; John W Reilly, Assistant Director, Division of Environmental Health, City of Worcester Department of Health, Massachusetts; Frederick Maloof, MD, Director, Communicable Diseases, Boston Health Department; George E Waterman, MD, Assistant Director, and Nicholas J Fiumara, MD, Director of Communicable and Venereal Diseases, Massachusetts Department of Public Health.)

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The data in this report are provisional, based on weekly telegraphs to CDC by state health departments. The reporting week concludes at close of business on Friday; compiled data on a national basis are officially released to the public on the succeeding Friday.

In addition to the established procedures for reporting morbidity and mortality, the editor welcomes accounts of interesting cases, outbreaks, environmental hazards, or other public health problems of current interest to health officials.

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